



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# SCIENCE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, PUBLISHING THE  
OFFICIAL NOTICES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1907

## CONTENTS

*The American Association for the Advancement of Science:—*

*Fact and Theory in Spectroscopy:* PROFESSOR HENRY CREW..... 1

*Some Problems connected with Deep Mining in the Lake Superior Copper District:* PRESIDENT F. W. MCNAIR..... 13

*Why has the Doctrine of Laissez-faire been abandoned:* PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER.... 18

### *Scientific Books:—*

*Carver on Sociology and Social Progress:* PROFESSOR LESTER F. WARD. *Le Double on Variations of the Bones of the Face:* PROFESSOR THOMAS DWIGHT. *Böttger's Amerikanisches Hochschulwesen:* DR. ARTHUR A. BLANCHARD... 27

*Scientific Journals and Articles..... 30*

### *Societies and Academies:—*

*The Geological Society of Washington:* A. C. SPENCER..... 31

### *Discussion and Correspondence:—*

*The Carnegie Foundation:* T. C. M. *Is there Determinate Variation?:* DR. T. D. A. COCKERELL ..... 33

### *Special Articles:—*

*The Advancing Malaspina Glacier:* PROFESSOR RALPH S. TARR..... 34

*Scientific Notes and News..... 37*

*University and Educational News..... 40*

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE FACT AND THEORY IN SPECTROSCOPY<sup>1</sup>

BEFORE passing to some present problems in physics, let us pause a moment to consider the losses which our science has sustained since the last annual meeting.

The life and work of Professor Langley, who died on the twenty-seventh of February last, will long continue to form an important chapter in the history of astrophysics. To the study of this science he brought rare skill, perseverance and clearness of purpose. Among his most important contributions is to be mentioned his epoch-making determination of the distribution of energy through the spectra of various sources, including especially the sun, moon and firefly. His measurement of the lifting power of an aeroplane driven at a definite angle with a definite speed, his exquisite discussion of the 'Internal Work of the Wind' with its accompanying explanation of soaring and his still later achievement of actual flight are matters which have perhaps only recently received fair appreciation. The recent performance of the Wright brothers in Ohio and the flight of Santos Dumont in a 'manned' machine are but two events in the logical series which Professor Langley did much to initiate.

On the nineteenth of April, 1906, occurred a great tragedy. Nothing in the behavior of that remarkable element which

MSS. intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

<sup>1</sup> Vice-presidential address before Section B of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, December 28, 1906.